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# NEW BOOKS.

**Academic Algebra.** By George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 442. $1.20.

This book is designed to cover all the topics demanded for entrance to college and all the work required for the boy or girl who is preparing directly for any trade or industry. It is in every sense a new work and is constructed on entirely modern lines.

It begins in a way to arouse at once the interest of the pupil. It shows how algebra grows out of arithmetic; it makes clear at the outset many of the uses and applications of the subject; it correlates with algebra the arithmetic and mensuration that have already been studied.

**Higher Algebra.** By Herbert E. Hawkes. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 222. $1.40.

This text, while it does not emphasize the applications of algebra to the detriment of a thorough development of the subject itself, is written in the spirit of applied mathematics and is especially adapted for use in technical schools. It is designed for students who are competent to pass the usual college entrance examinations in elementary algebra.

A concise but illuminating review of the most important features of elementary algebra is followed by a thorough discussion of the quadratic equation and the more advanced topics, including series, which are essential for the student who wishes to make adequate preparation for the calculus.

In view of its particular importance, the chapter on the Theory of Equations is treated with unusual care in the hope that the processes which students often perform in a perfunctory manner will take on life and additional interest.

**The Method of Archimedes Recently Discovered by Heiberg. A Supplement to the Works of Archimedes, 1897.** Edited by Sir Thomas L. Heath. Cambridge: The University Press. Pp. 51. 75 cents.

This pamphlet could not be prepared by a man better equipped for the task. It is transated direct from the Greek, with an introductory note.

It is shown that Democritus and not Eudoxus was the first to assert the truth of the theorem that the volumes of a pyramid and a cone are one third of the volumes of a prism and cylinder respectively which have the same base and equal height.

The method used will be seen to be an ingenious mechanical device for avoiding integration.